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Summary of Late War News

According to the latest dispatch, a great battle is now in progress between the French and British forces having assumed the offensive and are faced by nearly the whole German army. A further despatch indicates that the first attack was unsuccessful, both the allied forces and the Germans suffering heavy losses.

The most remarkable feature of the present war situation is the scarcity, in fact, the almost entire absence, of reliable information from any of the countries involved in the war. This is due to the most rigid press censorship that has ever been established in war time. Each of the great nations involved in the present titanic struggle knows that it is a fight to the bitter end, a matter of life and death, and for that reason they are allowing nothing whatever to be decided by chance. The general public, of course, is clamoring for news, and a large number of the ablest war correspondents in the world are located in different parts of the field of struggle. If these correspondents were allowed freedom of action there are doubtless would be of the most intense interest to every person in Canada, but at the same time they would reveal to the opposing forces the location of their armies.

At the present time news to hand indicates that the greatest battle the world has ever seen is either now taking place, or will take place in a very short time, in Belgium, where the German army numbering probably more than a million soldiers will meet the equally powerful army composed of English, French and Belgian. The outcome no one can forecast, but that it will mean the death of tens of thousands of the very finest physical specimens of manhood that these nations have produced is absolutely certain. Each of the parties in the great war realizes the tremendous importance to them of victory or defeat. Germany is face to face with the realization that defeat means the loss of territory, the payment of a very heavy war indemnity and the loss of her prestige and position as a world power. On the other hand, if Germany is victorious in the present war it will mean annexation of Belgium and Holland, and it is impossible to conjecture what it will mean for France and England. But there can be no speculation as to such an outcome, because Germany cannot be permitted to triumph no matter what the cost. German victories would mean the hand of civilization being set back half a century at least.

Already the loss to business houses throughout the affected areas must have aggregated a gigantic figure. The seizure of a large number of German merchant vessels must have brought bankruptcy to many shipping firms in that country, and their failure would be absolutely certain to wreck strong financial houses. Germany's shipping is tied up all over the world, and the sea is absolutely closed to her vessels, while English and French commerce is being carried on peacefully without interruption. This tremendous loss to

German business interests is certain to create a reaction against the war party, which is headed by the Kaiser and the Crown Prince. The very fact that German commerce is ruined will cause a great food shortage in the German Empire in a very short time. Every source of food supply is cut off, as importation of wheat from Russia, Australia and Canada will be discontinued, and nothing from Argentina will be permitted to enter German ports. Undoubtedly the Germans had a good supply of food in advance, but it will be a matter of but a few months until they face a famine unless they triumph over their enemies and clear the seas for German commerce.

Up to the present time British financial institutions are standing the strain exceedingly well. The first days of the war produced a panic which, if continued, would have ended very shortly in a financial crash. But wise counsels have prevailed and business has steadied wonderfully in the past few days. Hard times will necessarily follow the war, but careful preparation will enable Canada and Great Britain to pass through the crisis in better shape than was at first predicted.

BIG BATTLE FIELD EXTENDS 260 MILES; WILL LAST AT LEAST EIGHT DAYS

Paris, Aug. 14.—The conditions under which the great battle between the Germans and allied forces probably will be fought are made the subject of an official communication issued by the French ministry of war Saturday. By its development and the nature of the ground over which the battle will rage, the communication says, this vast engagement will differ profoundly from the battles of other times.

"By reason of the abandonment of the attack which the Germans planned against Nancy," says the communication, "our concentration has been carried out with regularity and in its entirety, and thus the whole French army will battle with the whole of the German forces with the exception of those German troops concentrated on the eastern frontier of the empire."

"The violation of the neutrality of Belgium has extended the Belgian and French lines to the frontier of Holland. The next battle, therefore, will be from Basel, Switzerland, to Maasricht, at the northeast corner of Belgium, with several millions of men on each side."

"It is this enormous extension of effectiveness and of front which will characterize the battle, and it will be profoundly different from all other battles."

"When two adversaries engage in battle along a front of from twenty to thirty kilometres (13 to 20 miles) the engagement is characterized by two features—it is rapid and immediately decisive. With a front extending over 400 kilometres (260 miles) it is not likely to be the same."

"It would appear impossible from all the evidence that one of the adversaries would be able to achieve a decisive victory upon this front of 400 kilometres. The operations along a great line would have varying fortunes. We will have an advantage at one or several points; the Germans will have an advantage at other points, and the line of battle will continue to be modified until one of the adversaries succeeds by co-

ordination of movements and mass of effort in gaining some point, the superiority of which will dislodge the adverse front and make the end of the first battle."

"These observations have for their object the preparation of the public for a battle in new form and without precedent in history."

The communication adds that news of definite results need not be expected for at least eight days or longer.

JAPAN IS IN IT

Tokio, Aug. 14.—Japan Saturday night sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding that she withdraw her warships and evacuate Kiao Chau. Unless Germany unconditionally accepts by August 23, Japan will take action.

The ultimatum is as follows: "We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all disturbances of the peace in the far east and to safeguard the general interests as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain."

"In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the imperial Japanese government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give the advice to the imperial German government to carry out the following propositions:

"First.—To withdraw immediately from the seas and Chinese waters German naval warships and armed vessels of all kinds, and to disarm at once those which cannot be withdrawn."

"Second.—To deliver on a date not later than September 18, to the imperial Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiao Chau with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China."

The imperial Japanese government announces at the same time that in the event of it not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the imperial German government, signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the Japanese government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE BRITISH IS STILL MYSTERY

London, Aug. 14.—No indication yet appears in the English press as to the whereabouts of the British expeditionary force and with the approach of critical operations in the vast campaign, the greatest curiosity and anxiety are expressed as to when the British troops will come into the fighting line.

Various descriptions, dated from various military camps in France, appear in the papers here, describing the excellent conditions and the keenness of the British Tommies. It is announced, however, that the authorities will not allow the soldiers to write home to their friends.

JAPAN'S ACTION NOT TO GO BEYOND THE CHINA SEA

London, Aug. 14.—The following statement was issued today by the British official press bureau: "Any action Japan takes against Germany will not extend beyond the China sea, except in so far as may be necessary to protect Japanese shipping lines."

Decisive German Defeat

St. Petersburg, Aug. 13.—The Great Russian army invading East Prussia in a thirty-two-mile battle line, has hurled back the enemy opposing it, and has captured Insterburg, Goldap and Arva.

Insterburg, on the north or right flank, is the great strategic railway center of East Prussia, no fewer than eight railways converging to it. Arva, on the extreme left flank, fifty miles from Insterburg, is another junction of strategic lines, as also is Goldap, half way between the line uniting Lyck and Insterburg.

The capture of this network of railways places the entire German position in to the line of the Gantvig Horn in jeopardy.

The operations in this region about Lyck and Arva probably were independent movements designed to clear the Germans out of the country of lakelets and moraine.

The Germans put forth their utmost strength to oppose the Russian advance throughout the theatre of operations, and every step was won by fighting.

The retreat of the German troops from the north flank of the neighborhood of Lyck is what the civilians call a rout, but the Russian commander-in-chief is content to report a retirement of a very hurried nature.

In the north flank the fighting was particularly severe, obstinate and prolonged. Three German corps made a determined effort to outflank the Russians, and the fighting was desperate for several days.

Finally on Saturday the Russians broke into the German defenses and took Insterburg and the surrounding districts. This makes good the Russian claim.

In the center the Russians assumed the offensive, captured a number of guns and drove the enemy beyond the line of country which the general plan of the campaign required.

On the left flank, the defeat of the Germans was signal, and they asked for an armistice to attend to the wounded and bury the dead.

The Russian Horse Guards especially distinguished themselves by a brilliant charge and the capture of a German battery, but that the losses were severe among officers and men is not doubted.

Among the trophies of the Russians in this series of fights is a large quantity of German railway stock with the necessary fuel.

The result of the fighting on the Russo-German frontier is that Russia has secured command of a position and made good both flanks which rest upon large areas of marshy land, with innumerable lakelets, impracticable for manoeuvring armies, and has behind a network of German railways to assist in launching the next blow.

AUSTRIAN IRONCLADS SUNK OTHERS SET ON FIRE BY FRENCH

London, Aug. 14.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram company from Nish, Serbia, under date of Sunday, says: "A naval battle between the French and Austrian warships began off Budua, Austria, in the Adriatic, at 9 o'clock this morning. The French squadron, consisting of the scout cruiser, attacked the Austrian warships. Two Austrian ironclads were sunk, one was set on fire, and a fourth set northwards toward Carroto. The fight lasted over an hour."

BRITISH PUBLIC WARNED NOT TO BE OVER SANGUINE OF IMMEDIATE SUCCESS

London, Aug. 14.—With the German occupation of Brussels, and the indication that the German plan of sweeping Belgium clear for an advance on France, is progressing, London and Britain are coming to a more adequate realization of the seriousness of the whole situation.

Up to the present Britain has lost few men on land or sea, although her co-operation has been invaluable. The fact that Britain has not itself heard the shriek of the angry shell or received any hints of dead and wounded, has created a sense of security which the newspapers are endeavoring to counteract.

Ten days, or even a week ago the posters and newspaper headlines proclaimed each success "a great Belgian victory." This has proved an evil thing, causing the press and officials to inform the public that the war has thus far happened were only "minor episodes," when considering the larger aspects of the situation.

This does not mean that England and her allies are disheartened with the progress of events. They say that they are pleased.

Although the events in Belgium are now described as a German failure, rather than a triumph by the allies, the situation is quite the reverse. The outstanding fact is that after three weeks of campaigning, not a single German soldier is on French soil, while the French army is in position and the victorious Russian army is well advanced. If the Germans had walked through Belgium without any hindrance there would have been little surprise. Their failure to do so therefore is regarded as a distinct advantage for the allies. Many newspapers comment editorially on the necessity of the public preparing itself for reverses, miseries and serious consequences. The people are urged to become too confident or too certain that England's isolation guarantees immunity from the horrors of war or asserts the necessities of straining every nerve to assure the ultimate triumph.

The present week will bring developments of great magnitude. The German concentration in Belgium, where they are apparently centering their attention, is thought by some observers to portend a stroke elsewhere. The Spectator says that no doubt the Germans are planning such a thing.

If they are, our generals of the allies who know that surprise is the essence of war, will feel sure, be able to accommodate them.

Much faith is pinned on the Russians whose horde are slowly descending on the east side of Germany. The Russians move slowly, and each day the Germans are held in Belgium is a gain for the Russian host.

RUSSIA INSISTS ON PASSING THROUGH DARDANELLES

Copenhagen, Aug. 14.—The newspaper Politiken, prints a despatch from Constantinople to the effect that Russia has demanded that Turkey grant unrestricted passage through the Dardanelles for the Russian Black Sea fleet. Passing through the Dardanelles is denied to the warships of all nations by treaty. Russia has sought for half a century to break down this restriction which effectively bars her from naval action in the Mediterranean.

If the demand is granted in this instance or if the Russian fleet forces its way through the Turkish gateway, the czar's warships will be in position to co-operate with the French and English fleet and to aid in the destruction of the Austrian fleet as well as to bombard Austrian seaports. Russia has 65 warships in the Black Sea.

MUST GUARD AGAINST ENEMIES FROM WITHIN

Following hard upon the attempts to wreck trains and the other suspicious actions of Canada, the vain effort to destroy the docks at Point Levis brings home forcibly to the people of the Dominion the fact that from now on there are to be no chances taken. Great Britain is at war, and Canada, necessarily, is not to be immune from the horrors attendant upon hostilities within the empire. From now on, therefore, a careful system of espionage should be instituted and every precaution be taken to guard against destruction.

It is quite impossible to fill what vein of fanaticism may be struck, and what crime some ill-balanced person might commit under cover of the excitement that at present prevails. There are thousands of Germans in Canada, and even though the great majority may be among the best subjects of Great Britain, there is always the chance of some sympathizer of the Kaiser taking it into his head to strike a blow for his country. When the empire is at war, vigilance cannot be too generally exercised. The Dominion does well to safeguard its properties, and private companies should do likewise, even though there may be no visible occasion for concern.

PROCLAMATION

George The Fifth, by the Grace, Etc., Etc.

Whereas a state of war exists between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy; And whereas there are many immigrants of Austro-Hungarian nationality quietly pursuing their usual avocations in various parts of Canada, and it is desirable that such persons should continue in such avocations without interruption;

Now know ye by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, we do by these presents proclaim and direct as follows:

1. Such persons, so long as they quietly pursue their ordinary avocations, shall not be arrested, detained or interfered with, unless there is reasonable ground to believe that they are engaged in espionage, or attempting to engage in acts of a hostile nature, or to give information to the enemy, or unless they otherwise contravene law, order or customs proclamation.

2. All Austro-Hungarian officers or reservists attempting to leave Canada at any port on the Atlantic or on the Pacific shall be arrested and detained.

3. Persons shall be taken at all important points, such as Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Niagara, Hamilton, London, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Lethbridge, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Mission Junction, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria, and any other similar points in the discretion of the Minister of Militia, to prevent Austro-Hungarian officers or reservists from leaving Canada for the purpose of entering the United States and thence proceeding to Austria-Hungary, and as such officers or reservists making any such attempt shall be arrested and detained.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly, in testimony whereof, etc., etc. By command.

THOMAS MULVEY, Under Secretary of State.

In the opinion of C. G. K. Mouraz, of the Bank of Montreal, the end of the war will see the beginning of Canada's greatest boom. As to the fact, we are disposed to agree with Mr. Mouraz, but it is quite easily possible for Canada to miss this greatest boom altogether, or get it in such modified form as to make it of little practical value.

GERMANY WILL BE CRUSHED

"Here was a people whom, after their works, thou shalt see wept over for their lost Dominion; and in this palace is the last information respecting loads collected in the dust."—"The Arabian Nights."

While at the present moment we have little time to waste in expressing sorrow for our country's enemies, yet is it not a sorry spectacle to see a great country like Germany plunged into a war by the act of its rulers—a war that can only ultimately result in its own undoing as well as in serious injury to the civilized nations of the world? For the last thirty years Germany has been in the front rank of the nations of the world in commerce, in science and in literature. It has produced some of the finest intellectual productions of this or any other age. Yet its system of government has been so contradictory to its intellectual progress that the commonality of its people have been dwarfed and withered into a condition of militaristic superstition that belongs to a period of generations ago. And now this antique superstition has suddenly, at a word, been called into control; and the whole nation has gone mad with a passion for assassination which it calls war.

It is too early to speak, and it would be presumptuous to predict, concerning the progress and probable events of the early stages of this colossal contest—but concerning the final consequences there can be no possible doubt. Germany is doomed to be crushed. The war, despite the astounding casualties up to date, is only in its preliminary stages. So far, reports would indicate that the German arms have been unsuccessful even during these early operations in which fortune was expected to be favorable to the Kaiser's forces. As the contest progresses it is quite within the possibilities, if not the probabilities, that Germany may soon be successful in its operations on land. As months roll by, however, it will become more and more apparent that the power of numbers must make itself felt. Russia has as yet scarcely started to move. When it moves, it will be with a deliberation, determining and power that will be simply irresistible. France at the present time is engaged in precisely the style of warfare for which the temperament of its people is best fitted—that is to say, warfare consisting of rapid, brilliant and dashing engagements. This style of fighting is certain to consume several months of time. Then, if the greater numbers of the Germans have succeeded in exhausting or seriously reducing the French powers of resistance, the British army will be in a position seriously to take up the fight with a bull-dog determination and resolution that cannot be successfully opposed. Great Britain has never sought quarrels—but once it has been forced into a fight it has never been known to be the first contestant to ask for peace. Germany has counted on a brilliant and dashing campaign—and thus has challenged France to the very style of contest for which the French are best adapted. Germany has evidently not counted upon the slow-moving determination of Great Britain to bring up the necessary reserves to render compact and invincible the armies of the French Republic. Germany might overcome the French defenses; it might even invest Paris; it might possibly drive French army after French army from one field after the other. Still, it could not reasonably hope eventually to triumph. Those armies would constantly reform, and in reforming would slowly but surely be strengthened and steadied by the addition of British troops, which will inevitably be poured into France with an exasperating liberation that will not permit even the contemplation of abandonment so long as an armed German or Austrian soldier has his foot on the soil of France or Belgium.

Wild guesses are being made all over Canada concerning the number of troops that Great Britain has already landed in France. The numbers are variously estimated at from fifty thousand to two hundred thousand men. It is probable that eighty thousand is an outside figure. There is no immediate need for an overwhelming British expeditionary force to land. There will be nothing disastrous in French and Belgian troops being driven back towards Paris. The forces of Great Britain will come to the rescue of the allies slowly, and not before they are so equipped and trained as to be able to give a good account of themselves. Under the most unfavorable circumstances, France, single-handed, will be able to conduct a defensive war for months. It is the certainty of the steady landing of trained British troops on French soil that is the important feature. Those who know Britain must be assured that, day after day, week after week, and month after month, those landings will take place—and they also must know that whatever numbers are required finally to crush the German invasion will be forthcoming. There will be no turning back. Whatever other countries may do or may not do, Britain's fight will be conducted without excitement, without passion, but with an invincible determination to conduct the war to a satisfactory conclusion.

In the meantime, the tremendous power of Russia must not be overlooked. The Russians, like the British, are slow in moving—but their history proves conclusively that there is no more determined nation under the sun. Those who judge the Russian army by its performances against the Japanese will fall into error. The Russian people did not want to fight Japan. The war was unpopular from start to finish. The soldiers were driven to it at the point of their officers' swords. They were forced to fight more than four thousand miles from their base of supply, with which they were connected by a narrow-gauge, single-tracked railway, in a villainous state of repair. To day these same Russian soldiers are fighting an enemy that they have hated for generations. For an enlightened people should be made necessary by the madness of one man, who has sacrificed the welfare of his people merely that his name might not be forgotten when history is written. With a devilish cunning he played upon the natural paternal sorrow of a senile man whose heir had been assassinated, and used that weakened intellect for the purpose of precipitating the greatest conflict in history, merely that future generations might know that there one time lived a man named William II. of Germany! Well, this diabolical purpose will be accomplished. William will be remembered—but he will be remembered with hate, even by the people of his own land, as the maddest and most despicable criminal in the annals of twentieth century civilization.

While the land operations are slowly developing themselves, and making a terrible progress up to the inevitable turning point, when the irresistible pressure of numbers will begin to tell, the naval operations have suddenly taken on a more dramatic aspect. The careless reader may not have grasped at a glance the vital significance of Britain's sudden declaration of war against Austria. That declaration must mean that England desires above all things else to eliminate the Austrian fleet in the Adriatic at the earliest possible moment. A strong fleet of British vessels, supported by almost the entire French navy, is now engaged in those southern waters—or at least a large part of them—will be at liberty to reinforce the British fleet in the North Sea and the Baltic to such an extent that the Kiel canal will no longer be of use to Germany to enable her to play hide-and-seek between the North Sea and the Baltic. The canal can then be blockaded at both ends, while the presence of a strong British and French fleet off the northeastern entrance to the Kiel canal will enable the Russian Baltic fleet to leave its refuge in the Gulf of Finland and join the allies. These are the considerations that make it highly probable that the first important naval engagement of the war will take place, not in the North Sea, but in the Adriatic.

Such naval operations, as are here reviewed must lead inevitably to the practical termination of the naval part of this great European struggle. Already the German merchant marine has been swept from the seven seas. Here and there a German merchant ship darts timidly from one neutral port to another, only in the hope that it may put off the evil day when it must surrender as a prize of war. Thus at one stroke Germany has ceased to be a great commercial power. From this time until the termination of the war, commercially speaking, it will be of no more consequence than a petty Balkan state. And after the war—what then? Who can doubt that the powers engaged against her will exact such conditions for peace as will assure the world that never again will the German Empire—dismembered, as it inevitably will be—ever be able to retain the position where it can seriously be considered as in any case a menace to European commerce or peace.

And to think that this seemingly inevitable destruction of a mighty nation, this crushing of

an enlightened people should be made necessary by the madness of one man, who has sacrificed the welfare of his people merely that his name might not be forgotten when history is written. With a devilish cunning he played upon the natural paternal sorrow of a senile man whose heir had been assassinated, and used that weakened intellect for the purpose of precipitating the greatest conflict in history, merely that future generations might know that there one time lived a man named William II. of Germany! Well, this diabolical purpose will be accomplished. William will be remembered—but he will be remembered with hate, even by the people of his own land, as the maddest and most despicable criminal in the annals of twentieth century civilization.



THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—
Edmonton—Second Tuesday in September and January, and first in April.
Calgary—Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—
Edmonton and Calgary—Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—
Edmonton and Calgary—fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—
Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October, second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in March and second Tuesday in June.

Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in February.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—
Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.
J. D. HUNT,
Inspector of Legal Offices.



How You Would Enjoy

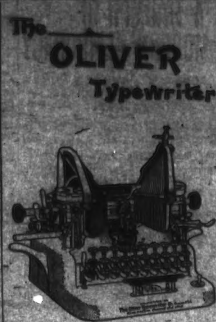
some of these delicious lamb chops, or one of these big juicy steaks, if you only came here and saw them. Really, you would not deny yourself such splendid eats. They look so good, fresh and tasty, and they actually are the finest to be had in this section or anywhere.

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WAR FROM ITS INGLORIOUS SIDE

I was conceived in passion, hatred, envy and greed, born in the morning of antiquity, and have a genealogy whose every page drips with the red blood of murdered innocence. I respect neither the feebleness of grey hairs, the helplessness of infancy, nor the sacredness of virtue, and walk, iron-shod, ruthlessly and impartially over the form of the weathing or the form of the giant.

I paint the midnight skies a lurid glow from the burning homes I have ravaged, and I turn peaceful scenes of rural beauty, where God's own creatures dwell together in amity, into a raging hell. I set neighbor against neighbor in deadly combat, and I incite the brother to slay his brother.

I make puppets of kings, princes of paupers, courtiers of courtesans, and thieves of respected subjects, and empires melt before my breath as does mist before the morning sunlight.

I make of religion fanaticism; the heathen I make a fend incarnate; and of all men I make playthings devoid of reason and justice. Through intrigue I make the intelligent powerful, the unscrupulous wax fat on the spoils of blood-won victories gained by others, and the less learned suffer for their own ignorance.

Famine, want and misery follow in my path. I lay waste green fields and still the hand of industry. I pillage the land of its resources but contribute nothing of benefit to mankind, leaving pestilence to stalk ghostlike in my wake and complete the work of destruction. I lay a heavy tribute upon my most loyal subjects for the maintenance of my establishments; I squander the vitality and lives of those who serve me faithfully, yet return to the world nothing but ruin and ashes. The bubbles of fame I confer on some are the empty shells of false standards wherein the license to commit murder and rapine is held to be the insignia of glory by a mistaken civilization.

I can offer no excuse for my having come into existence, nor can I give one plausible reason why I should not cease to be, other than that so long as men who wield influence are permitted to gratify their selfish desires and ambitions at the expense of the many who must carry the burdens and endure the suffering, that long will I continue to exact my toll of sorrow, devastation and death. For I am pitiless, devoid of all feeling. I fear neither man nor God. I am amenable to no law, and I am in myself the law and the last resort.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY NOW IN TROUBLE

Toronto, July 25.—The Equity Fire Insurance Company has been insured its business in the National Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh. Whether the local company will go into voluntary liquidation or be reorganized and start afresh, has not been decided, but the American company has assumed all the liabilities of the Equity under the policies outstanding. Two years ago it was necessary

to effect a reorganization of the Equity.

The possibility of being called on to pay up their stock is worrying 200 shareholders of the company, and also the possible loss of part of their investment. "I simply don't know yet," said Hon. Thomas Crawford, president of the concern. "We have to find out what is best to be done. All I will say is that we are reorganizing to protect the policy-holders."

The Equity, according to its last statement, as of December 31, 1913, has a subscribed capital of \$411,700, of which \$193,697 has been paid up. The shareholders number 200. At the end of 1913 the company had bonds, debentures and mortgages of \$116,936, and \$61,761 cash on hand. The assets are shown to cover liabilities and leave to the credit of shareholders \$107,302 and as a protection to the policy-holders \$478,004.

The directors of the Equity are—Hon. Thomas Crawford, M. P. P., president; Charles V. Van Norman, Toronto, first vice-president; E. S. Knowlton, Vancouver, second vice-president; J. M. Queen, St. John N.B., third vice-president; W. M. Haight, Vancouver, W. Hibber, Berlin; J. W. Foster, Vancouver; C. B. Burnham, Vancouver; W. Greenwood Brown, Toronto.

THE FARMER SHOULD HAVE A FAIR CHANCE.

From Mr. John Kennedy, of Winnipeg, a director of the Home Bank of Canada, comes a valuable suggestion at the recent meeting of that institution. It is a suggestion, too, that might be followed with profit to the country by every bank having a branch in the west.

Mr. Kennedy, illustrating a condition of affairs which annually exists, pointed out that in the fall of 1913 over 75 per cent. of the western crop had been shipped on the market within three months, the result being that the price was forced down by eight or ten cents, losing millions of dollars to the agriculturists of the prairie provinces.

There can be no doubt about it. The western farmer rushes his wheat to the market because he is pressed for ready cash, and the consequence is that he is a heavy loser. This condition is not of his own choosing, but owing solely to the fact that the banks of this country give him little or no accommodation under such circumstances.

Mr. Kennedy suggests that the banks should advance money to the farmer, say up to 50 per cent. of the value of his grain in hand. The banks would be secure with the lien given by the Bank Act, the farmer would not have to sell at a sacrifice, and in that way would probably make sufficient money in the higher price to meet no small part of his obligations.

That respected wise old banker, J. B. Morgan, has declared that "nothing makes a wheat bin leak like a chattel mortgage." Yet we are satisfied that the leaks from the mortgage or lien to the bank would not be nearly as great as that which now occurs each year owing to having to sacrifice the crop at an inopportune time in

order to get sufficient cash to meet expenses.

WHAT WE REQUIRE IS MORE FARMERS

Convinced that the time has arrived when a concentrated effort must be made to fill up the vacant lands in Central Alberta with well-to-do farmers, the Edmonton Industrial Association has sent eight of its members to address the civic authorities and Boards of Trade in all the towns within a radius of one hundred miles with a view to co-operation towards that end. Forty such meetings are being held this week and each town is requested to send at least one delegate to Edmonton on August 18th to complete arrangements.

The plan is to establish in the central business section of Edmonton a permanent agricultural exhibit in charge of a competent man, each district preparing its own exhibit and sharing in the expense maintenance. Lists and descriptions of farm lands for homesteading or for sale are to be kept, such lists to be certified as correct by the Board of Trade forwarding them. Incoming settlers are to be shown the exhibits and literature, and when they select a certain district they will be given a letter to the Board of Trade in that district and said board will arrange for the locating of such settlers.

The estimated cost of maintaining such exhibit will be between \$5,000 and \$6,000 per year, and such expense will be borne by all towns co-operating. It is expected that from thirty to forty towns will go into this project, thus making the expense light for each.

W. A. Milne, general secretary of the association, visited our town this week and has taken the matter up with the council board. He is visiting all towns on this line.

THINK THIS OVER.

A man shrewd in the business end of farming remarked to us the other day that, "while the experts were busy discussing the merits of different breeds for different purposes and demonstrating how certain methods are most advisable, the average man should keep gathering around himself a collection of female cattle with big frames and strong constitutions. These he should breed to a big, thick bull of the best breed and depend upon the vacant land in this district to keep them during summers. In a few years there will be a constant stream of cattle from such farms to markets willing to absorb them."

There is something downright sane about that suggestion. The fact of big beef cattle being in demand is well recognized, also is the fact of an immense amount of old grass going to waste. In the farming business one of the most satisfactory things is to have a class of stock for sale for which there is a ready market and one of the most discouraging things is to have stock for which one has to go out and look for buyers. We evidently have come to the time when we not only have to consider what we would

like to do but also how most easily we can collect the remuneration for our work.

THE POET PHILOSOPHER

It's surely funny to blow in money as fast as it is earned, but what will follow, oh gentle Rollo, when all the wealth is burned? Suppose you sicken and troubles thicken about your lowly slacks, while does and nurses discourse of hearsees as you lie on your back? The job you're toldin' with stipend golden, may leave you any day, and you'll sit sweating, in vain regretting the dough you fooled away. Salt down the plunder, or you will blunder so bad that all your days with melancholy you'll view your folly, bewail your spending craze. If you have rhino, the people, I know, to you will lift the hat; but none respects you, the world rejects you, if you are busted flat. How sweet and mellow to every fellow, is life's serene decline; if he is loaded with uncorroded doubloons, put down in brine! How bleak and dreary, and sad and weary, is age to one who's broke, who sits and hollers about the dollars that he sent up in smoke!



PUBLIC NOTICE

A Sitting of the District Court will be held at Lacombe on Wednesday, 28th September, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m.

Dated at Edmonton, 21st August, 1914.

J. D. HUNT, Deputy Attorney General.

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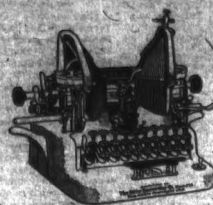
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